WEDNESDAY, MARCR 15, 1365.

We pray to God for the deliverance of our country from the grasp of the invaler, and that our people may be saved from the ignominy and ruin of another association with the hated and despised people who are seeking our overthrow. We are thus fervent, for infinitely beyond all earthly calamities that cou'd befal us, as a nation, do we regard that streke which would bring us again into the embrace or grasp of the detested Yankocs .-But we invoke this deliverance for another reason. We have come to desire, nay, to long day and night, for the arrival of that hour when the hopes, wishes and endeavors of those who, in our own midst, have sympathized with our enemies-have contributed to binder cur cause, and to enccurage and assist the foe-who are prepared now to return to a union with him-and who think it "neither ruinous ner dishonorable" to submit to his offers of surrender,-shall be blasted and annihilated for ever; and they, themselves, shall stand before the car of a just public sentiment, to receive the reward, for themselves and their posterity, of their deli: quency to their country, in her hour of tral.

Prominent among these who will then be judged, will be Mr. Sam'l F. Phillips, of Orange.

We saw though Mr. Phillips during the last Gubernatorial campaign, in Orange; when he was a candidate for the Legislature -when he was running as a Vance candidate-and deriving a strength from his supposed association with such men as Gov. Vance, Gov. Graham, Juo. Berry and Mr. Patterson. We knew then, that, with the air of a strictly conscientious citizen, Mr Phillips was an adroit, scheming and tricky politican. And we did not then doubt, no more than we now doubt, that his heart, and his sympathies, were opposed to the war, and in favor of a reconstruction of some union with the enemy. What we then believed is now demonstrated to be true; and Gov. Vance, Gov. Graham, Mr. Berry and Mr. Patterson, we venture to assert, will deny that they ever looked for this present attitude from Mr. Phillips.

We say the hostility of Mr. Phillips to our cause is now demonstrated; and, if the people of Orange, who favor its success, esteem the question as we do, they will hold that here is a man of education and intellect, and respectability, in their ewn midst, who is willing and who would aid to put in issue, by a submission to the enemy, their political, social and individual rights and liberties :- nay, their lives and honor, and the existence of their country. Put in issue, did we say? Nay, who would actually consent to see destroyed these lives and liberties. For what says Mr. Phillips ? He said in his speech at Chapel Hill, "that he had never said or done anything to encourage the war, and thanked God, with uplifted hands, that the blood of no one of the slain was upon his hand." Truly, here is a boast, indeed, for a Southern man, made too on hallowed ground, in presence of the learned and reverend head of the university-of that university, whose professors and students have set an example of patriotism, and died for the cause. If we could not expect that Mr. Phillips night emulate an example so laudable, it might, at least, bave been expected that he would not cast a slur apon it.

It is true, it turned out, although he disavowed ever having "said or done anything to encourage the war," that in 1861, he did make speeches apparently "with a view to get men to velunteer." We say apparently, for he denied, at first, that such was his purpose; and it was only when Mr. Watson designated the "meeting at White Cross, the object of which was to raise volunteers," that he gave this qualified assent : "I suppose that was the obj-ct-but no man could know my metives." We will not, at present, comment on this language. Mr. Watson very concisely, and very pertinently, says of it: "A man who speaks with one object, and a different motive, has all the genuis necessary to make the figure 1 play the trick of looking like the figure 2." If it had not been for this expesure, by Mr. Watsen, we should have given Mr. Phillips full eredit for "never having said or done anything to encourage the war," for we knew he had kept as far as possible out of it himself. Nay, had, according to his ewn speech in the House of Commons, devised a scheme by which most adreitly to do it; and we had heard how he had helped others to do so, even by! remeving out of a small clerkship, a little boy.

When Mr. Phillips made his speech at Chapel Hill, Sherman was supposed to be advancing. His advent was looked for and desired by some. But, now, we hope he has gone back; or rather that he will be disposed of before he ever reaches Chapel Hill. It may be of use to Mr. Phillips, then, to have it known that he did make-"war speeches in 1861 with the object of raising volunteers, but no man could know his motives."

The Murder, by hanging, of Captain John Y. Beall, under the signature and by the authority of Lincoln, is exciting deep indignation in this community, where the deceased had many friends. The people have been disappointed so often in the retaliatory threats of the President, that they have resolved hereafter to take the matter into their own hands. Threats were made yesterday looking to the hanging, summarily, upon the first lamp post, of any of the Yankee officers now on their parole, and who might be found at large, and the information being conveyed to them, they kept very close within the security of the Libby. The good name and fame of Captain Beall, thank God, is not in the keeping of the Northern Yankee. Here, where he was known, and in the county of Jefferson, which is bereft of one of her most heroic sons, his name will be revered as a martyr. who showed to his enemies in a foreign land how a gallant and intrepid Southern Soldier could die for his wantry .- Richmond Ecam.

iner.

## Northern News.

CCCUPATION 'OF CHARLESTON-INTERE-TING

PARTICULARS. The New York Herald has a long account, detailing the scenes and incidents come ted with the abandenment of Charleston, and its occupation by the Yankee forces. The city was occupied on Saturday, the 18th of February. As this is the first detailed account that has yet appeared, we make some extracts from it, which will be found interest-

COLOREL BENNETT DEMANDS THE SURRENDER OF THE CITY.

On landing, it was not deemed advisable by Colonel Bennett to advance in to the city, as he was informed that a rebel brigade was still at the depot, taking the cars, and that a force of cavalry were scouring the city and luipressing men into the ranks and driving the negroes before them. As he had but nine men with him, he confined himself merely to sending to Mayor Macbeth the following peremptory demand f r the surrender of the

HEAI QUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, ) Charleston, Scuth Carolina,

February 18, 1865. Mayor Charles Macbeth, Charleston : Mayor: In the name of the United States Government, I demand the surrender of the city of which y u are the executive officer. Until further orders a'l citizens will remain

within their bouses. I have the honor to be Mayer, Very respectfully, your obd't serv't, A. J. BENNETT, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding United S ates. forces. Charleston.

MAYOR MACBETH'S SURRENDER. To this demand Colonel Bennett was subsequently handed, by a committee from the Mayor, consisting of Aldermen Gilland and Williams, a letter which he was about to despatch to Morris Is'and:

To the General Commanding the Army of the United States at Morris Island : Sir: The military authorities of the Confederate States have evacuated this city. I Lave remained to enforce law and preserve order until you take such steps as you may think

Very respectfully, your ob dier t servant,

CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor. About one o'clock the last rebel who proposed going away had lost town, and the deserters an I rebel firemen began to emerge from their places of secretion and appear on the streets. The firemen got out their apparatus and devoted themselves to the extinguishment of the fires now raging with violence at various points in the city. They were aided by our troops, who began to arrive in numbers, and after a long struggle the flumes were cheked in their headway; but not until a large numter of buildings were destroyed. A large quantity of cotton, probably two thousand bales, was destroyed, together with a considerable amount of supplies.

## FIRES THROUGH THE CITY.

A most horrible catastrophe occurred in the morning. At the depot of the Northeastern railroad a large number of lives were lost. In this building a quantity of cartridges and kegs of powder had been stored by the rebels and as they had not time to remove it they left it unprotected. A number of men, women and children had collected to watch the burning of a quantity of cotton in the railroad yard which the rebels had fired, and during the conflagration a number of boys, while running about the depot, had discovered the powder. For the fun of the thing, and without realizing t'e danger they incured, they began to take up handfuls of loose powder and cartridges and bare them from the depot to the mass of burning cotton on which they flung them. Speedily the powder running from their hands formed a train upon the ground leading from the fire to the main supplies of pawder in the depot. The result is casily conjectured. A spark ignited the powder in the train, there, was a leaping, running fire along the ground, and then an explosion which shook the city to its very foundations from one end to the other. The building was, in a second, a whirling mass of ruins, in a tremendous volume of flame and smoke. A report rivalling Heaven's artillery followed, and then a silence ensued that made every one tremble and hold his breath.

The work was done quickly, and soon every voice was silenced, every moan hushed and every spirit gathered to its maker. Over one hundred and fifty are said to have been charred in that fiery furnace, and a hundred men were wounded more or 1-ss seriously by the explosion or were burned by the fire.

From the depot the fire spread rapidly, and communicating with the adjoining buildings threatened destruction to that part of the town. Four squares, embraced in the area bounded by Chapel, Alexander, Charlotte and Washington streets, were consumed before the conflagration was subdued. Everything in the houses was destroyed. Another fire on Meeting street, near the courthouse, destroyed five buildings. This was set on fire by the rebels, with a view of burning Hibernian Hall and the Mills house. It did not succeed, although it destroyed the five buildings alluded to. One or two other fires also occurred, destroying several buildings each. Any number of similar conflagrations occurred, burning Government storehouses, &c. A great deal of damage was of course done, but the city was by great exertion saved from total destruction.

DESTRUCTION OF THE REDEL FLEET.

On the morning of Saturday the rebel iron lad fleet and gunboats were fired and totally destoryed. The Palmetto State very properly and suggestively exploded first and went to the bottom. The Chicora followed next in order blowing up at about nine o'clock, and the Charleston navy finally went out of exist tence by the destruction of the Charleston by the explosion of its magazine at about eleven.

The iron clads and gunboats on the stocks were also burned, and the storeship John Ravenel, which was caught in the harbour when the blockade was commenced, was fired and destroyed.

PROPERTY CAPTURED IN THE CITY.

A large quantity of property was captured in the city by our forces. The rebels burned a great deal that could be got at; but we are informed that at least ten thousand bales of cotton are in the city, secreted in various places, which the rebel authorities could not reach and destory. A large quantity of rice also remains in private hands. Over two hundred thousand pounds have already be in found. Then there is quite a large quanti y of manufactured tobacco already in cur hands and more is coming to light daily. .

Seven locomotives, in pretty good order, and quite a number of cars of various kinds were taken, and vill be required and made available for future use.

in the tortifications of the city over two bundred guns of heavy calibro were found. spiked and rendered temporarily useless. An

immense quantity of ammunition fell into our hands, and all of the best quality.

FORT SUMTER.

General Gilmore and staff and a party of rentlemen and ladies visited Fort Sumter .-The fort was found to be in a very strong position for defence. It had nine guns in its armam nt-two rifled thirty-twos, one teninch columbiad, two rifled twenty-four inch, in casemate, locking toward Moultrie, and four mountain howitzers and Dahlgren howitzers on the parapet to regell assaulting parties. Within it was so arranged that if an assaulting party got over the iron entanglements, abattis and obstructions, gained the parapet and descended to the terrplein of the work, they would be under a musketry fire from all points which they could not reply to. The work could have been taken only by a heavy less of life. It is stronger than when we fired the first gun against it.

WHAT WAS DONE WITH THE NEWSPAPERS. The Courier remained and continued publication, merely dropping "Confederate States of America" from its heading, and forgetting Its tone was somewhat changed, too, being subdued and neutral. This morning it was taken possession of by Lieut, Colonel Wood. ruff. Provost Marshal General of this Department, and placed in charge of George Whitand George W. Johnson of the Port Royal New South, who will issue to morrow morning a loyal paper. Both Mr. Whittemore and Mr. Johnson are gentlemen of talent and experience, and will make a good, live newspaper of the Courier. All the printing material in the job offices in town has also been turned over to them.

The Charleston Mercury quietly suspended publication, packed up its type, press and

LINCOLN'S NEW CABINET.

The special Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune writes :

The only change intended is the substitution of McCulleugh for Fessenden. Governour Dennison and Attorney-General Speed were both informed, when appointed that they were to remain through the second term .-Judge Upsher will remain for the present, and Mr. Lincoln will testify his appreciation of

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST MOBILE, SELMA MONTGOMERY AND COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

A correspondent at Vicksburg writing to the New York Times, thus sketches the plan of the campaign of the expedition that is being fitted out to penetrate into Alabama:

An expedition (a portion of which is made up of the Sixteenth corps, General A. J. Smith, and a division of cavalry from the army of the Cumberland,) is on foot, the object of which is to penetrate the cotton States of the Gulf, cases, preference to any officers who may be and place in Federal possession the cities of in my hands. Mobile, Montgomery and Selma, Alabama.

The first and foremost of the objects of this expedition is the national possession of Mobile. Tie next movement will be towards Selma and Montgomery, Alabama, both of which are situated on the Alabama river.

#### For the Confederate. To the badies of Franklin.

CAMP NEAR KINSTON, ? March 5, 1865.

I, the representative of Co. A, 1st Regiment Reserves N. C., am glad to acknowledge the receipt of a supply of clothing, given by the directed my men to shoot down all of your men citizens of Franklin county, to whom we feel ourselves under many obligations, and of one especially a young lady, Miss Colipsa Coppedge, who, by her patriotic energy and perseverance has rendered herself an example worthy to be imitated by every Southern lady. She, hearing of the suffering of this Regiment, even than this, and one more inalienable-the and pessessing within her bosom a noble spirit, with the aid of the ladies of this county. procured an over supply of clothing for this

We are also indebted to Dr. N. H. Murphy. for his interest in our welfare, and are proud to show to the public the generosity of the people of Franklin county. My other counties in itate her g'orious example.

CHARLES PRICE, Capt. Comd'g Co. A, 1st Reserves N. C.

For the Confederate. Response to Gov. Vance's Proclamation.

mentioned in your editorial synopsis of Gov. Vance's Proclamation, calling on the people of this State to furnish supplies to the army; in order to make his call effectual and equit- humanity and the rules of war. You fired able-if ro consideration is intended; please permit me to suggest that if C ngress will author ze all responsible officers in our Com-missariat to give certificates, which shall be receivable as payment for Confederate taxes women and children, who are likely to perish for 18"5, for said provisiors, that there is net a shadow of doubt, but that the people of North Carolina and Virginia will p omptly and abundant'y support our armies for six. or twelve months, if necessary; if they stint themselves by so doing.

Our Government, State, and County tax-s, are from fi ty to one hundred per cent. higher this year than they were the lat; and as the four per cent. Treasury bonds-which absorbed all the cld-issue-are no longer receivable in payment for the same; therefore, the perple cannot, if they would, within the b unds of these two States, dispose of their surplus provisions without a consideration

S. G. W. WARREN Co., N. C , March 8d, 1865.

YANKEE DESERTERS, fifteen in number. came into our lines on Monday, arms and equipments complete. These they very willingly turned over to the Confederate States .-These deserters arrived at the headquarters of the Provost Marshal of Richmond last night. more candid and intelligent than the average of deserters. One of them stated that he had seen in Richmond papers a report that Grant was massing on his right; this was a mistake. he alleged-that it was only new recruits coming in.—Richmond Examiner.

FROM THE FRONT.—We have nothing new from the front. We doubt if a battle of any moment has been yet fought in South Garolin . We think Sherman's object now is to reach Wilmington, where he can recruit his army, join Schofield, and have a good water base for supplies, &c .- Fayetteville Telegraph March 4th.

From the Charlotte Bullctin.

Correspondence Between Gen. Sherman and Gen. Hampton.

HDO'RS MILITARY DIV. OF THE MISS., } In the Field, Feb 24, 1865. Lient Gen. Wade Hampton, Commanding Cavalry Forces, C. S. A :

GENERAL: It is officially reported to me that our foraging parties are murdered after capture, and la elled " Death to all Foragers." One instance of a Lieutenant and seven men near Chesterville, and another of twenty " near a ravine, 80 reds from the main road," about three miles from Feasterville. I have ordered a similar number of prisoners in our hands to be disposed of in like manner.

I hold about 1,000 prisoners captured in various ways, and can stand it as long as you. but I hardly think these murders are committed with your knowledge; and would suggest that you give notice to the people at large that every life taken by them simply

results in the death of one of your Confederates. Of course you cannot question my right to forage on the courtry. It is a war right as to place in its stead United States of America. old as history. The manner of exercising it varies with circumstances, and if the civil authorities will supply my requisitions, I will torbid all foraging. But I find no c'vil authorities who can respond to calls for forage or provisions and therefore must collect directmore, correspondent of the New York Times, ly of the people. I have no doubt this is the occasion of much misschav or on the part of our men, but I cannot permit an enemy to judge or punish with wholesale murder.

Personally I regret the bitter feelings engendered by this war; but they were to be expected, and I simply allege that those who struck the first llow, and made war inevitable, ought not in fairness to reproach us for the natural consequences. I merely assert our war right to forage, and my resolve to material, and removed to Cheraw, South Caro- protect my forager, to the extent of life for

I am, with respect, Your obedient servant. W. T. SHERMAN. [Signed] Maj. Gen U. S. A.

Official : Jno. M. Oter. A. A. Gen'l.

> HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, ? February 27, 1865.

Major Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. Army: GENERAL: Your communication of the the services of the chiefs of the Navy, War 24th inst., reached me to day. In it you state and State Departments, by tendering them | that it has been officially reported that your positions in his Cabinet for four years more. foraging parties were "murdered" after cap-This gives general sattsfaction among those ture, and you go on to say that you had " orwhom Mr. Lincoln has consulted upon the dered a similar number to be disposed of in like manner." This is to say that you have ordered a number of Confederate soldiers to be " murdered,

> You characterize your order in proper terms, for the public veice, even in your own country. where it seldom dares to express itself in vindication of truth, honor or justice, will surely agree with you in pronouncing you guilty of

> murder, if your order is carried ou'. Before dismissing this portion of your letter, I beg to assure you that for every soldier of mine "murdered" by you. I shall have exccuted at once two of yours, giving, in all

> In reference to the statement you make regarding the death of your foragers, I have only to say that I know nothing of it: that no orders given by me authorize the killing of prisoners after capture, and that I do not believe that my men killed any of yours except under circumstances in which it was perfectly legitimate and proper they should kill

> It is a part of the system of the thieves whom you designate as your foragers, to fire the dwellings of those citizens whom they bave robbed.

To check this inhuman system, which is justly execrated by every civilized nation, I have who are caught burning houses. This order shall remain in force, as long as you disgrace the profession of arms by allowing your men to destroy private dwellings.

You say that I cannot, of course, question your right to forage on the country. "It is a right as old as history." I do not, sir, question this right. But there is a right older right that every man has to defend his home. and protect those who are dependent upon him. And from my heart I wish that every old man and boy in my country, who can fire a gun, would shoot down, as he would a wild beast, the men who are desolating their land, burning their houses, and insulting their women.

You are particular in defining and claiming "war rights." May I ask if you enumerate among them the right to fire upon a defenceless city without notice; to burn that city to the ground after it had been surrendered by the authorities, who claim d, though in vain. that protection which is always accorded in civilized warfare to non-combatants; to fire MR. EDITOR: -As there was to recompense | the dwelling houses of citizens, after robbing them, and p reservate even darker crimes than these-crimes too black to be mentione!?

You have permitted, if you have not ordered, the commission of these offences against into the city of Columbia without a word of warning. After its surrender by the Mayor, who demanded protection to private property you laid the whole city in ashes, leaving amid its ruins thousands of old men and helpless of starvation and exposure. Your line of march can be traced by the lurid light of burning houses, and in more than one household there is an agony far more bitter than that of death.

The Indian scalped his victim regardless of sex or age, but with all his barbarity, he always respected the persons of his female captives. Your soldiers, more savage than the Indian, insult those whose natural protectors are absent.

In conclusion, I have only to request that whenever you have any of my men "disposed of," or " murdered," for the terms appear to be commensurate with the magnitude of their synonymous with you, you will let me hear of it, in order that I may know what action to take in the matter. In the means time I shall hold fifty-six of your men as hostages for those whom you have ordered to be executed. I am yours, &c.,

WADE HAMPTON. [Signed] Licut. Gen'l.

Robbery .- A gang of soldiers, who got off and from their conversation appeared to be a passing train on the Central Railroad, before day, on yesterday morning, broke open and robbed the liquor establishment of J J. Overby, on Wilmington street, of a large quantity of liquor, decanters, tumblers, &c. This robbery was perpetrated within a few steps of the City Guard House. Where were our night watch?

> The Daily South Carolinian, formerly of Columbia, S. C., is now published in Charlotte. The first number, since its removal from Columbia, was issued on Sunday last. It is printed at the Bulletin office.

# TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Confederate Congress. RICHMOND, March 6 .-- In the Senate the House bill to amend the act regulating the assessment and collection of Tax-in-Kind was considered. The House resolution fixing the day of adjourn-

ment was laid on the table. The bill to muster negroes in the army was called up, whereupon, the Senate reselved into iop, as & result, which appears in the editorial secret session. It is understood that final action | in question :

on this subject will be taken to-morrow. The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to the tax bill of the Committee of Conference, tendered to the Senate. Nothing else of importance was done.

Exchange of Prisoners.

that all Confederate officers and men who were de'ivered at Savannah or Charleston during November and December last, and all delivered on James River, prior to the 1st inst., are declared to be exchanged.

Northern News. RICHMOND, March 6 .- The Baltimore American of Friday afternoon has been received. It contains no additional news of interest.

Frazier Smith has been appointed British Consul at Savannah. The destruction of Columbia, by order of Sle-

cum, is re-asserted without particulars. An emmissary from Maximilian reported at City Point, and is endeavoring to get through the Yankee lines for the purpose of visiting the Contederate Capital. Gold 199.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, March 7 .- In the Senate the report from the committee of conference on the tax bill was concurred in : yeas 12, nays 3.

The House bill for the employment of negroes as troops was taken up. Mr. Hunter addresed the Senate at leghth in opposition to the bill, but said that he should vote for it, in obedience to instructions from the Legislature of Virginia. Mr. Graham also spoke in opposition to the bill. Mr. Semmes sternly advocated the measure. Mr. Orr opposed the bill. After a speech by Mr. Barnet in favor of the bill the Senate took a recess until 71/2 o'clock.

In the House, Gen. Hood's report of operations in Tennessee was presented.

Report of the Committee of conference on the tax bill was agreed to. It imposes a tax of 8 per cent, on all property not exempted, and an destroying the light boats. The gunboat additional tax of one per cent to raise the pay for the soldiers, current expenses, the government to be paid, one half in Treasury notes, and half in certificates of indebtedness. The report of the Conference Committee on the exemption bill, agreed to. The bill substantially the same as the House bill. After other business, not im

From Mobile.

portant House adjourned.

MOBILE, Feb. 24. VIA CHARLOTTE, March 7. -Twenty-two steamers, six Mississippi river transports are in the lower bay. Alarge number of troops are reported on Dauphin Island, and Pensacola, indecating an early attack on Moble.

## War Meeting.

TALADEGA, Feb. 27, vil CH'ARLOTTE. March 7 .- A great war meeting was held here to day. The masses are rising this morning. Hon: A. W. Hill, addressed an imnense audience in the Church for three and a half hours, which called forth the wildest enthusiasm on the part of the people. The audience was dismissed until 31/2 p. m. when they were addressed in a speech of two and a half hours, by Capt: Beard, with great

The result of this effort is, that the people here are now a unit, and will prosecute the war vigorously. The wh le matter concluded with a grand national air by the ladies.

Northern, News.

RICHMOND, March 7 .- Northern papers of the 4th, including the evening edition of the Bal-

timore American, received.

The latter contains a telegraphic report, descriptive of the procession in Washington and Lincoln's inaugural address; the latter occupying about the third of a column. Lincoln says, there is no occasion for an extended address. He wil not venture any predictions in regard to the future Four years age, all thoughts were anxiously directed to the impending war; all dreaded it; al sought to avoid it. Both parties deprecated war, but one would make war, rather than let the nation survive; the other would accept war rather than let the nation perish, and war came; the slave interest was somehow the cause of the war: to strengthen and perpetuate this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union, even by war, while the Government claimad no right to do more than restrict the territorial emigrants of it. Neither party expected a war of such magnitude or duration which it has attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with, or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each were for an easier triumph and results less fundamental and astound-

Fondly do we pray that this mighty scourge of of war may speedily pass away; yet, if God wills that it continues until a retribution has been visited upon slave holders. It must be said that the jndgments of the Lo: d are true and righteous. Let us strive on to finish the work we have in band.

The papers contain nothing else of interest.

PATRIOTIC ACTION AT STAUNTON.-The Richmond Whig is informed that in Staunten on Monday last there was an enthusiastic meeting held to give expression to the sentiments of the people of Augusta county in the present crisis.

Patriotie resolutsons were passed. A very able and eloquent address was delivered by the Attorney General of Virginia, J. R. Tucker, Esq. The meeting was also addressed by Hugh W. Sheffey and Alexander H. H. Stuart, E-q., and the crowning act of the occasion was the taken down, at the meeting. after many had necessarily left, the names of sixty-five persons who pledged themselves to give, not to sell or lend, but to give to the army and the Government, supplies amounting to one hundred and thirty-four barrels of flour, 7,075 pouuds of bacon, and \$108,175 in money and Contederate bonds! And thereupon a working and energetic Central Committee was appointed, charged with the duty, which will be premptly performed, of canvassing the county for supplies for the army, money for the Treasury and Confederate bonds to be cancelled and surrenered to the Government.

## Arming the Negrocs.

The New York Tribune, judging from the following extract from an editorial in its issue of the 27th, is disposed to doubt the meaning of the clamor is and out of Congress on the question of arming our slaves. That journa', says the Richmond Whig, has had a wary eye fixed upon the debates on this subject for a long time, and its editorial scrutiny has been rewarded by the following opin-

It is idle to suppose the majority of one in the Rebel Senate will hold out against the almest unanimous opinion of the Rebel leaders, and Rebel journals, and Rebel people-a few Hunkerish planters excepted, who, like our Conservatives at the North, pover learn anything and rever forg t an thing. The only RICHMOND, March 6. -Official notice is given doubt in the case is no whether the Rebels mean to raise a pegro force, but whether they have not already raised that force. It is shrowdly suggested that this appearance of debate and delay has no other purpose than to e ver the proceeds of organization now actually going on. The appointment of Lee as General-in Chief when Le was known as an advocate of arming the negroes, showed that he was to have his own way, and we have a report from a source that ought to be well informed, that the Retel have been for weeks if not months busily engaged in drilling an army of ne, roes, and that at this moment they are about ready to enter the field. It is a serted that they are to bear the brunt of Sherman's advance and that without evacuating Richmond or even Peterslurg, the Confederacy, by the help of this new negro army, will prove itself able to u-k a battle for the possession of North Carolina. We do not vouch for the report. There are many probabilities against it. The Rie mond papers are too much in earnest to be counterfeiting. The reluctance to overturn the "corner stone" of the Confederacy has been too real. It is but lately that the opposition seemed in the way of being silenced. But the report itself is another evidence that the fact is about to be accomplished,

> RAID ON LIGHT BOATS .- The New York Herald has the following dispatch from Washington:

On Saturday night last, a party of rebels, numbering about one hundred and fifty, under command of Lieutenant Taylor Wood, of the rebel navy, and nephew of Jeff. Davis left Ycomico river in sloeps and small bous, bound on a raid to Smith's island, with the design of Yankee and several other of our boats were informed of their movements, and at once started in pursit of them. It may be, as our gunb ats were last night shelling the woods in the vicinity of Smith's Point light, on the western shore, that the rebel gang had re urned to that point and had escaped to the main land. Wood's is the same party who captured the Satellite and the Reliance.

# OTICE-RUNAWAY SLAVE.

Was taken up, and committed to the public jail of Nash county, N. C., on the 1st day of March. 1865, a negro man who says his name is MILLI-KIN; that he was raised by B. W. Dunn, Esq., of this county, and was seld by Mr. Dunn, in 1862, to a Richmond trader; that he was purchased in Richmond by one Capt. Joseph Little, of the 18th Mississippi Regiment; and was carried as a servant in the army; that his master was killed in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., and that he soon afterwards left and came back to his old neighborhood, and has been remaining there

Said boy is 28 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high; weighs about 160 lbs., rather stout built, black color; had on, when committed, common light homespun clothes, and fur cap. The owner of said boy will please come forward,

prove property, pay charges, and take him away otherwise, he will be dealt with as the law di-N. W. COOPER, Sheriff, mar 7-w6t Nash county, N. C.

MAKEN UP,

march 7 #3t

A COW came to my house on the 28th of last March, and I suppose is the property of some refugee from the lower counties. I want the proper owner to come forward, prove property, pay damages, and take her away.
I live three miles from Boon Hill Depot.

MPORTANT SALE IN WAR-

WILLIAM RAINES.

REN COUNTY N. C. I shall sell at public auction, at the late residence of my deccased husband, William Wilson (3 miles south of Warrenton, on the Louisburg road) on Tuesday the 21st of March, the following property, viz : Two valuable horses, 8 or 10 head of very fine cattle, a number of hogs house-hold and kitchen furniture, I one-horse wagon, a lot of brandy, and a portion of merchandise, consisting of cotton yarns, cotton cloth, shoes and

Terms made known on day of sale A. N. WILSON, mar 4 2taw wtds Administrator.

other article, too tedious to mention.

CCOTCH AND HIGH-TOAST SNUFF.

The " DIXIE LADY" Scotch Snuff, is manufactured by CLARK & MILLER, Graham, N. C. This finely livigated Snuff is manufactured of the best materials, with a determination to make it the best dentrifice now offered to the public, great care being taken to have all the ingredients free from dirt or other impurities. It is prepared under the immediate mana

and supervision of a careful person who has had much experience in the employ of the LOVILLARDS, in their Snuff Factory, in New York City.

The HIGH-TOAST is a Salt Snuff. Also, put up in packages of half pound each, in boxes of fifty pounds, the justly celebrated old "STONE-WALL" Smoking Tobacco, and CIGARS of the finest quality that is put up in the Confederate

States, by jan 18-d2taw6w H. J. B. CLARK. D. C. MURRAY. J. A. MOORE. W. J. HARRISON D. C. MURRAY & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C. Having regularly commenced business, solicit consignments. They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of all Goods, Stocks, &c., &c.

REFERENCES. C. Dewey, Cash., W. H. Jones, Cash., Raleigh. Messrs. Harris & Howell, Wilmington.

J. H. Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'. D. A. Davis, Cashier, alisbury. T. W. Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte. A. McLean, Cashier, Fayetteville.

Branch, Morton & Co., Richmond, Va.

James E. Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va.

### feb 8-wet QUNAWAY.

Taken up and committed to jail, in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C., a negro boy who says his name is JOHN SMITH, and says he belongs to Eliza Ellison and Willian Canada, of Wake county, and that he was purchased of Thos. Smith, of Hyde county, about 5 years ago. Said boy is about 20 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, slow of speech, yellow complexion, had on white cotton pants, dove colored casmere coat; and says he was hired last year to the High Shoals

Iron Manufacturing Company. The owner is hereby notified to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away. N. SLOUGH, Sheriff

of Cabarrus county, N. C.

feb 1-w6m